

Theoretical Driving Course notes

Lesson 1

1. **LTO** - Land Transportation Office
 - a. License
 - b. Registration
 - c. Headed by Assistant Secretary
2. **LTFRB** - Land Transport Franchising and Regulatory Board
 - a. Public Utility Vehicles
3. **History**
 - a. February 6, 1912 - Legislative Act 2159 - Automobile Section
 - b. 1926 - Act Number 3045 - Automobile Division under BPW (Bureau of Public Works)
 - c. January 1, 1933 - Act Number 3992 "Revised Motor Vehicle Law"
 - d. June 2, 1945 - Reorganizing the division and its function (section chief, division chief, director)
 - e. June 20, 1964 - RA 4136 or the Land Transportation Traffic Code
 - f. March 20, 1985 - [Executive Order 1011](#) – Land Transportation Commission (LTC)
 - g. January 30, 1987 to Present - Land Transportation Office (LTO); Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board (LTFRB).
4. **Mission** - Rationalize the land transportation services and facilities and to effectively implement the various transportation laws, rules and regulations.
5. **Vision** - A front line government agency showcasing fast and efficient public service for a progressive land transport sector.
6. **Mandate**
 - a. Register roadworthy and emission-compliant motor vehicles;
 - b. License quality drivers; and
 - c. Put order on the road and enforcement of land transportation laws, rules and regulations
7. **Republic Act No.**
 - a. 4136 - Land Transportation and Traffic Code
 - b. 8794 - Motor Vehicles User's Charge (MVUC) Law

Lesson 2

1. Motor Vehicle - any vehicle propelled by any power other than muscular power using the public highways
2. Passenger Automobile - pneumatic-tire vehicles
 - a. Touring car
 - b. Command car
 - c. Speedster

- d. Jeep
- 3. Articulated vehicle
 - a. Any motor vehicle with a trailer
 - b. No front axle
 - c. Rests upon motor vehicle
 - d. Load is borne by the motor vehicle
- 4. Driver - every and any licensed operator of a motor vehicle
- 5. Professional driver - hired or paid for driving or operating a motor vehicle, whether for private use or for hire to the public
- 6. Owner
 - a. The actual legal owner of a motor vehicle
 - b. Vehicle is registered under his name with LTO
- 7. Garage - where the vehicle is park and kept, not including public areas
- 8. Gross weight - measured weight of a motor vehicle plus the maximum allowable carrying capacity
- 9. Highways
 - a. every public thoroughfare, public boulevard, driveway, avenue park, alley, and callejon
 - b. DOES NOT INCLUDE private roadways
- 10. Parking/Parked - brought to a stop on the shoulder or proper edge of a highway
- 11. Tourist - a foreigner who visits from place to place for pleasure or culture

12. Motor Vehicle Registration System

- a. Section 5 - Compulsary Registration of Motor Vehicles
- b. Section 6 - Application and Payments for Registration
 - i. Private
 - ii. For Hire
 - iii. Government
 - iv. Diplomatic
- c. Section 8 - Schedule of Registration Fees
 - i. Aged Private Vehicles - refers to private passenger cars registered under E.O. 43 series of 1986. Pursuant to MC # EMA-MC-01348 dated 8/18/01
- d. Section 9 - Permissible Weights and Dimensions of Vehicles in Highways Traffic
- e. Vehicle Category
 - i. Light - up to 1600kg
 - ii. Medium - 1601 to 2300kg
 - iii. Heavy - 2301kg to up
- f. Monthly schedule is based on the last digit of the plate number.
 - i. **NOTE:** Vehicles may be registered two months in advance
 - ii. 1 – January
 - iii. 2 – February
 - iv. 3 – March
 - v. 4 – April
 - vi. 5 – May
 - vii. 6 - June

- viii. 7 - July
- ix. 8 - August
- x. 9 - September
- xi. 0 - October
- xii. November and December - no registration renewals

- g. Weekly schedule is based on the second to the last digit of the plate number.
 - i. 1, 2, 3 – 1st to the 7th working day of the month
 - ii. 4, 5, 6 – 8th to the 14th working day of the month
 - iii. 7, 8 – 15 to the 21st working day of the month
 - iv. 9, 0 – 22nd to the last working day of the month

- 13. The **LTO-issued document** that signifies **ownership of a vehicle** is called the **Certificate of Registration (CR)**.
- 14. The **CR** is a legal document issued by the **Land Transportation Office (LTO)** upon vehicle registration. It contains details such as the vehicle's make, model, engine number, chassis number, and the registered owner's name.
- 15. Along with the **Official Receipt (OR)**, the CR serves as proof that the vehicle is legally registered with the LTO.

Lesson 3

Learning Objectives:

- Understand the motor vehicle system of the Philippines

TOPIC CONTENT:

SECTION 10: Special Permit - Vehicles exceeding the permissible dimension without special permit are not allowed to be operated on public highways.

SECTION 11. Additional Fees - Any changes on Certificate of Registration or Driver's License requires additional fees otherwise known as miscellaneous transactions.

SECTION 12. Fee for the Original Registration for Part of Year - Computation of registration fee for the first year of registration.

SECTION 13. Payment of Taxes upon Registration - No proof of payment of taxes – No Registration.

SECTION 14. Issuance of Certificates of Registration - Numbered certificate of registration (MV File No.)

SECTION 15. Use and Authority of Certificates of Registration - A photocopy or the original CR are required to be preserved and carried in the car by the owner or driver of a motor vehicle.

SECTION 16. Suspension of Registration Certificate

Registration of MV may be suspended if found:

- Unsightly
- Unsafe
- Overloaded
- Improperly marked or quipped
- Unfit to be operated
- Capable of causing excessive damage to the highways
- Not conforming to minimum standards and specifications

SECTION 17. Number Plates, Preparation and Issuances

- **MV Private** - all numbers and letters are green with white background for the old plates while black with white background for the new plates. Old plates have 3 letters and 3 numbers. New plates have 3 letters and 4 numbers.
- **MV For Hire**- all numbers and letters are black with yellow background. Rainbow plates are for tourist MV.
- **Trailer Plates**- all numbers and letters are green with white background for the old plates while black with white background for the new plates.
- **Trailer Plates For Hire**- all numbers and letters black with yellow background.
- **MV Government** - all numbers and letters are red with white background.
- **MV Diplomatic** – all numbers and letters are blue with white background and with four or five numbers.
- **MC/TC Private** - all numbers and letters are green with white background for the old plates while black with white background for new.
- **MC/TC Government** - all numbers and letters are red with white background.
- **TC For Hire** - all numbers and letters are black with yellow background.

Validation Stickers and Plate Year Tags

Validation Stickers –are stickers that are attached on the windshield.

Plate Year Tags – are stickers that are attached on the plates of vehicles indicating the year of registration.

Regional Assignments of Letters in Plate Number Issuance

Assignment and distribution of Motor Vehicle License Plates from July 1, 2016 onwards based on Memorandum Circular No. 2018-2143 (Annex I). The starting letter of the plate number indicates the region where the vehicle was first registered

- Region I – I
- Region II – B
- Region III – C
- Region IV-A – D
- Region IV-B – V
- Region V – E
- Region VI – F
- Region VII – G
- Region VIII – H
- Region IX – J
- Region X – K
- Region XI – L
- Region XII – M
- NCR – N
- CAR – Y
- CARAGA – Z

PROTOCOL PLATES as per DOTr D.O 2015-013

- 1 – President of the Republic of the Philippines
- 2 – Vice President of the Republic of the Philippines
- 3 – Senate President
- 4 – Speaker of the House Representative
- 5 – Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- 6 – Cabinet Secretary
- 7 – Senator
- 8 – Congressman / Member – House of Representative
- 9 – Associate Justice of the Supreme Court
- 10 – Solicitor General, Presiding Justice and Other Justices of the Court Appeals
- 11 – Chairman of the Commission on Elections
- 12 – Cabinet Undersecretary
- 14 – Chief of Staff, AFP and Chief, PNP
- 16 – Regional Trial Court Judges (RTC)
- 17 – Metropolitan Trial Court (MeTC), Metropolitan Trial Court in the Cities (MTCC), Metropolitan Trial Court (MTC) and Sha'ra Court

MV Plates Issuance

The issuance of these Plates are at any LTO Registration Offices where the MV, TRL, MC & TC are first registered.

SECTION 18. Use of Number Plates

- At all times, number plates must be displayed in conspicuous places, one in front and one in the rear.
- The number plates must be kept clean and cared for, and firmly affixed to the motor vehicle in such a manner as will make it entirely visible and always legible.

Exemption to MV Registration

- road rollers, trolley cars, street-sweepers, sprinklers, lawn mowers, bulldozers, graders, fork-lifts, amphibian trucks, at cranes if not used on public highways, vehicles which run only on rails or tracks, and tractors, trailers and traction engines of all kinds used exclusively for agricultural purposes.
- Construction or agricultural equipment or machineries are not allowed in public road, hence, not subject for registration

Lesson 4

Learning Objectives:

- Understand the driver's licensing system of the Philippines
- Know the difference among the student permit, non-professional driver's license, professional driver's license and conductor's license

TOPIC CONTENT:

SECTION 19. Duty to Have a License

The license must be carried at all times when operating a motor vehicle and shall be shown and/or surrendered for cause and upon demand to any person with authority under this RA 4136 to confiscate the same.

SECTION 20. License for Enlisted Men Operating Government Vehicle (Repealed by BP398)

SECTION 21. Operation of Motor Vehicle by Tourists - Any tourist or transients desiring to operate a motor vehicle are be allowed to do so for a period of not more than 90 days. Provided, bona fide tourist and transients who are duly licensed in their respective countries.

After ninety (90) days, they are required to have a Philippine driver's license.

SECTION 22 and SECTION 23. Application for Driver's License (refer to Supplemental IRR of RA 10930)

Professional - An authority embodied in a form prescribed by the LTO to a person to operate a private and public utility vehicle for a fee. Shall mean every and any driver hired or paid for driving or operating a motor vehicle, whether for private use or for hire to the public.

Requirements:

- At least eighteen (18) years of age
- With valid non-professional license
- No contagious disease

Non-Professional - An authority embodied in a form prescribed by the LTO to a person to operate a private motor vehicle.

Requirements:

- At least seventeen (17) years of age
- With Valid or Expired Student Permit (SP)

SECTION 23. Issuance of Driver's License, Fees and Validity (amended by RA 10930)

- shall be entitled to a renewal of such license for ten (10) years – provided, however, that DL holder has no traffic violation prior to renewal.
- The LTO shall serve as the repository of all lawfully issued traffic violation.
- Establishment of stricter rules before the issuance of Driver's License.

Demerit Point (Traffic Violation Points) – an arithmetical value, specified by integer numbers, assigned to and accumulated by a driver-violator for every corresponding traffic violation committed as used in the Point System

Categories of Violations and their corresponding demerit points

1. **Grave violation** – 5 demerit points
2. **Less grave violation** – 3 demerit points
3. All other violations not otherwise enumerated as grave or less grave which shall be considered light – 1 demerit point

Drivers of public utility vehicles (PUV) shall be meted double the number of demerit points for every traffic violation committed while operating a For Hire motor vehicle.

Including the driver of a private motor vehicle operating as a PUV but without proper authority from the LTFRB

Accumulation period – during the validity of DL

Driving Enhancement Program (DEP)

- All holders of driver's license for renewal shall be required to attend the DEP
- Holders of delinquent DL must attend the DEP and must pass the theoretical and practical examination
- DEP, theoretical and practical examination may be imposed to DL holders during intervention program

A driver who is not able to complete the intervention program within thirty (30) days from his last apprehension, after a notice has been given, shall have his driver's license suspended until he is able to attend the required course.

Period of Prohibition from Non-Pro to PRO or additional DL Code

- 1-2 demerit pts – 3 months prohibition
- 3-4 demerit pts – 6 months prohibition
- 5 or more demerit pts – 1 year prohibition

SECTION 24. Use of driver's license and identification card (amended by BP398) - Every license issued under RA 4136, as amended, to any driver shall entitle the holder thereof, while the same is valid and effective, to operate motor vehicles described in such license

SECTION 25. Driver's Record

Any driver who changes his address shall, within fifteen days, are to notify the LTO in writing of his new address, name and address of his new employer, the number of the motor vehicle he is employed to operate, and such other information as the LTO may require.

SECTION 26. Renewal of License (refer to Supplemental IRR of RA 10930)

SECTION 27. Authority to Suspend, Revoke and Reinstate Driver's License (amended by BP398)

Without prejudice to the authority of the court in appropriate cases and except, the Director shall have exclusive power and authority to suspend or revoke for cause any driver's license

SECTION 28. Driver's Bond (amended by BP398)

The driver may be required to post a bond before reinstating a DL as a result of any damage incurred by the driver to serve as a surety.

SECTION 29. Confiscation of Driver's License (amended by BP398)

Only LTO deputized Traffic enforcers are allowed to confiscate driver's license

SECTION 30. Student-driver's Permit (SP) (refer to Supplemental IRR of RA 10930)

Requirements:

- Sixteen (16) years old for Filipinos and Eighteen (18) years old for Foreigners
- Able to read and write (English, Filipino or any major dialect)
- Physically and mentally fit
- Mandatory 15 hours driving education (from LTO or accredited driving school) before taking the written examination
- Valid for a period of one (1) year – RA 4136 Section 30
- Expired SP for not more than one (1) year may be used only to apply for DL
- Must pass the theoretical examination with the passing rate of 80% (20/25)
- Renewable SP upon payment of renewal fee.
- No need for theoretical examination on plain renewal of SP

Validity of Student Permit

- **YEAR 1: Valid SP - 1st Year – Learn to Drive** – one month for NPDL
- **YEAR 2: Expired SP - 1st year of Expired SP** - Apply only for DL and No driving lesson
- **YEAR 3 or More: Delinquent SP After one year of expired SP** – must renew SP with written exam

Expired SP - may be renewed after the date of expiration upon payment of renewal fee and appropriate fines and/or penalty, if there is any.

Delinquent SP - may be renewed after passing the written examination upon payment of renewal fee and appropriate fines and/or penalty, if there is any.

SECTION 31. Imitation and False Representation

No person shall make or use or attempt to make or use a driver's license, badge, certificate of registration, number plate, tag or permit and imitation or similitude of those issued DL or SP

SECTION 32. Exceeding Registered Capacity, Issuance of Conductor's License, Validity and Fee

- No person operating any motor vehicle are allowed more passengers or more freight or cargo on his vehicle than its registered carrying capacity.
- No person operating any motor vehicle allowed any passengers to ride on the cover or top of such vehicle.
- No driver is allowed to let any person ride on the running board, step board, or mudguard of his motor vehicle for any purpose while the vehicle is in motion.

Conductor's License - is an authority embodied in a form prescribed by the LTO to a person to assist the driver of a public utility vehicle to collect fares and/or to ensure the safety of the passengers and/or cargo while the said vehicle is in operation.

Requirements:

- Eighteen (18) year old and above
- Physically and mentally fit

- No contagious disease
- Able to read and write (English, Filipino etc.)
- Must pass the online examination (new & delinquent)
- No unsettled traffic violation
- Attended & passed the Road Safety Seminar
- No pending criminal cases

Lesson 5

Learning Objectives:

- Learn what is law enforcement and its types
- Learn the ticketing system implemented in the Philippines
- Know the other government agencies working hand-in-hand with LTO

TOPIC CONTENT:

Law Enforcement

- Put order on the road and enforce land transportation laws, rules and regulations.
- To carry out effectively a rule of conduct or action prescribed by a controlling authority and formally recognized as binding by the people in a given territory.

Types of Enforcement

- Persuasive
- Preventive
- Punitive

Ticketing System

- Temporary Operator's Permit (TOP) - issued by LTO deputized enforcers for traffic and administrative (non-moving violations) which serves as:
 - Receipt for driver's license confiscated ;
 - Notice and Summon;
 - Temporary driver's license (for 72 hrs. only)
- Traffic Violation Receipt (TVR) - issued by MMDA deputized enforcers for traffic violations committed within Metro Manila (under Sec. 5F of R.A. No. 7924 dated April 15, 1995)
- Uniform Ordinance Violation Receipt (UOVR) - issued by Local Government Units (LGU's) under the Single Ticketing System dated Jan. 26, 2012, MMDA Resolution No. 12-02 (Only in Metro Manila)
- Traffic Citation Ticket (TCT) - issued by the LGU under Sec. 5 of PD 1605 dated Nov. 21, 1978

Note: Non-confiscation of Driver's License under Joint Memorandum Circular No. 1 Series of 2008 dated September 10, 2008, under Sec. 3.4A

Relationship with other Agencies

DOTr - DOTr is the primary policy, planning, programming, coordinating, implementing, regulating and administrative entity of the executive branch of the government in the promotion, development, regulation of a dependable and coordinated network of transportation.

LTFRB - Certificate of Public Convenience (franchising of public utility motor vehicle) including enforcement of the Public Service Law (CA 146).

PNP-HPG - Enforcement of Republic Act 4136

MMDA/LGUs - Responsible for traffic direction and control within Metro Manila and its Localities

DPWH - Responsible for road engineering and infrastructure as well as construction, maintenance and repairs of roads including installation of traffic signs and signals and pavement markings.

Traffic Signs Part 1

Good day to you, student driver!

For this part of our discussion, we will talk about the Traffic Signs. One effective way to ensure safe driving is to identify and be adequately informed about the road signs here in the Philippines.

So, are you ready? Let's begin!

There are three categories of traffic signs: the Regulatory Signs, the Warning Signs and the Guide or Informative Signs.

Let's begin with the first category of road signs:

the **REGULATORY SIGNS**. These are under regulation or law, **where noncompliance will result in a legal offense** that may require surrender of your driver's license.

REGULATORY SIGNS are **usually circular or triangular in shape**. They are usually red or have red outlines to make it easier to see. Others are blue, yellow or green, depending on which sub-group it belongs to.

Under the regulatory signs are the three sub-groups: the PROHIBITIVE SIGNS, the Directional SIGNS and the PRIORITY SIGNS;

First, let's discuss PROHIBITIVE SIGNS. Are these signs familiar to you? The signs you see indicate that all vehicles are prohibited from entering a particular road.

There is also a sign where in selected types of vehicle are prohibited from entering, like Cars, jeepneys, tricycles, buses and others depending on the vehicle pictured in the sign. These are PROHIBITIVE SIGNS that limit some maneuvers, such as NO TURN SIGNS and No OVERTAKING SIGN. Another example of Prohibitive Signs is the NO BLOWING OF HORNSIGN. In addition, there are also warnings related to pedestrians regarding the prohibition of crossing the road.

Even the strict reminder on the use of overpass or pedestrian crossings is also included here.

Also part of the PROHIBITIVE SIGNS are the LOAD AND DIMENSION RESTRICTION SIGNS, that indicate the class of vehicles that is allowed to enter

a particular road or bridge. Examples of these are

NO ENTRY FOR VEHICLES

WITH GROSS AXLE LOAD OF MORE THAN 2TONS,

NO ENTRY FOR VEHICLES WITH GROSS VEHICLE MASS OF MORE THAN 5 TONS,

NO ENTRY FOR VEHICLES WITH MORE THAN 2 METERS OF WIDTH,

NO ENTRY FORVEHICLES WITH MORE THAN 3.5 METERS IN HEIGHT and

NO ENTRY FOR VEHICLES WITH MORE THAN 10 METERS IN LENGTH.

Also included are SPEED LIMIT SIGNS, like these. There are signs for maximum speed restriction, end of speed restriction, and minimum speed restriction.

Now let's tackle another sub-group of REGULATORY SIGNS, THE DIRECTIONAL SIGNS. These are road signs that indicate the only direction in which the motorist

is obliged to follow. Some examples of this include NO TURNS, ONE WAY and KEEP RIGHT. Often, these signs have white arrows over a blue circle placed in a rectangle with a label.

Now, these are the road signs included in the sub-group PRIORITY SIGNS. These are designed to guide drivers in the priority of passing vehicles at junctions or roads ahead.

One example of this is the STOP SIGN, which means the driver should stop at the designated stop line. It also includes the GIVE WAY SIGN where the driver should yield to the vehicles on the right side of the intersection. So, are the traffic signs we have discussed familiar to you now? Let's proceed, to learn more.

This is the sub-group, PARKING SIGNS. These are the signs that indicate the allowable parking and loading zone at a given time and place.

Another important sign and ruling that drivers must remember is the NO PARKING sign within four meters of a FIRE HYDRANT.

Other examples of parking signs that inform drivers parking is not allowed are **BUS-PUJ STOPZONE, BUS STOP ZONE and PUJ STOP ZONE**. In case of

violation of the sign **NO PARKING: TOW-AWAY ZONE**, the parked vehicles will be towed.

It is also important to be alert and consider the safety of other road users. REGULATORY SIGNS also include several warnings regarding pedestrians,

children, bikers and persons with disabilities. These signs inform the drivers that there are people around.

The USE SEAT BELT SIGN is used pursuant to **Republic Act 8750** or the **SEAT BELT LAW**. This is to ensure your safety in case of a road accident.

And that's the end of the first part of our discussion on Traffic Signs. I hope this made you more familiar with the regulatory signs you see on the streets. At the

same time, may you clearly understand the meaning of the different PROHIBITIVE SIGNS, DIRECTIONAL SIGNS and PRIORITY SIGNS.

Always remember that these signs should always be followed to avoid accidents and violations. Don't forget to take the quiz at the end of this topic.

See you again, in the second part of this topic!

Traffic Signs Part 2

Good day, student driver!

Let's continue our discussion about Traffic Signs.

In the previous topic, we have talked about various Regulatory Signs and their sub-groups. In this part, we will learn the second category of road signs in the Philippines.

These are the WARNING SIGNS. These are usually triangular in shape and have a red outline. YELLOW is also used for warning signs. These signs are used to alert motorists of the road conditions and dangers ahead. Some examples of this are the ROAD CURVE AHEAD SIGNS. These are warnings to remind us of the use of safe and proper driving speeds on the road with bends or curves.

MERGE SIGNS, INTERSECTION AND JUNCTION SIGNS are also types of warning signs. These are warnings about merging traffic that may require a change in lane or to allow other traffic to merge in your lane.

ADVANCE WARNING OR TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICE SIGNS. These signs are noticed if you are driving near an intersection. One example of this is the TRAFFIC LIGHTS AHEAD. In this sign, the driver must not park or stop within six meters of this sign as it reduces visibility for other drivers. Also included here are the STOP SIGN AHEAD and GIVE WAY SIGN AHEAD.

Now, these are the ROAD WIDTH SIGNS. This is used to inform you that you are approaching a narrow road or the narrow road is about to end.

Now these are the ROAD OBSTACLE SIGNS. These are used to warn about possible dangers or roadblocks that could slow down your driving. Included here are these signs: OPENING BRIDGE AHEAD, UNEVEN ROAD AHEAD, HUMP AHEAD, DOWNHILL SIGN, UPHILL SIGN, LOW-FLYING AIRPLANE ZONE, SPILL WAY SIGN, FLOOD-PRONE AREA, LANDSLIDE-PRONE AREA, ANIMAL CROSSING AHEAD and SLIPPERY WHEN WET. You also need to slow down when you see these Warning Signs because other road users such as children, PWDs, and bikers are common in the area.

Also take note of the RAILWAY CROSSING SIGNS. These are designed to alert drivers of railroad tracks ahead. Drivers must be aware of any approaching trains from both directions and be prepared to stop, if necessary. Here are some of the RAILROAD ADVANCE WARNING SIGNS.

This is the ROAD WORK AHEAD SIGN. It informs that there is road construction ahead.

Here are the SUPPLEMENTAL WARNING SIGNS. These are used to provide more information and clarity on primary warning signs. Examples of these are the "when wet" sign combined with the SLIPPERY ROAD warning sign, the NEXT sign to indicate the distance from the Hazard area, and the VERTICAL CLEARANCE sign that indicates the maximum height of the vehicle that fits the road.

Other examples of supplemental warning signs are the SLOW DOWN ACCIDENT PRONE AREA, SLOW DOWN WEIGHT BRIDGE AHEAD for weighing vehicles, LANE ENDS and MERGE signs among many others.

Great! Now you know more about our country's REGULATORY SIGNS and WARNING SIGNS. But wait... there's more! Are you ready to proceed?

Let's find out the third and final category of road signs in the country, the GUIDE for INFORMATIVE SIGNS. These road signs are usually rectangular and are in green or blue color. These signs are meant to inform and advise road users about the directions, distances and routes.

Under this are the ADVANCE DIRECTION SIGNS that indicate the only direction in which the motorist is obliged to follow. Next are the INTERSECTION DIRECTION SIGNS that are visible in less than one kilometer before an intersection. So you have to be alert while driving so you won't miss your desired exit. Next are the REASSURANCE DIRECTION SIGNS that inform the approximate distance of a particular exit. Then we have the FINGER and BOARD DIRECTION SIGNS. These provide directions to towns, scenic attractions, geographical

interests and less important intersections. There are also signs that are meant to inform the road users about the name of the place they are passing or entering, these are the STREET NAMES, TOWN NAMES AND GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURE SIGNS.

If you need to go to facilities such as gas stations, restaurants, hospitals and others, then the SERVICE SIGNS are used to inform the road users of their location. Now you have better knowledge about the meaning of these signs it would be easier to understand them on your next trip.

Did you know that the main Kilometer Zero Marker of the Philippines is located in Luneta Park, Manila? The kilometer zero marker serves as a reference point for measuring distance. There are kilometer posts that can be seen on the road that inform our distance from the zero marker. There are other similar markers found on the streets in different provinces of the country.

The white colored signs with numbers or arrows printed in black seen on significant arterial roads and national highways are called ROUTE MARKERS. This is used to identify and give direction on how far the arterial road is. On the other hand, the blue and white signs here are the ASIAN HIGHWAY ROUTE MARKERS. As additional information, the Asian Highway network or AH is the agreed international project that aims to improve the highway system in Asia. It has 140,000 kilometers of roads within 32 countries.

We are now at the last part of our learning regarding road signs and traffic rules. Let's now learn the OTHER TRAFFIC INSTRUCTION SIGNS. These are additional reminders for increased compliance with regulatory and warning signs that you have learned in the earlier part of our discussion. Some examples of this are the USE OVERPASS, STOP HERE ON RED SIGNAL, SLOW CARS STAY RIGHT and many others.

And last but not the least! Let's learn and remember about the HAZARD MARKERS. These are signs used to emphasize to the approaching driver a marked change in direction of travel and the presence of an obstruction. It is also used to indicate two-way roads and provide an early warning if there is an obstruction on the road. The ONE-WAY hazard markers give the driver the direction to follow. While CHEVRON MARKERS, guide the drivers through the change in horizontal alignment of the road. The TWO-WAY hazard markers are used where it is necessary to define an exposed obstruction on a traffic island nose at which traffic may pass to either side. The OBSTRUCTION MARKERS indicate road closure ahead.

There are also hazard markers used on columns of overpass structure or median road islands. The WIDTH MARKERS indicate a narrowing width clearance designed and placed near the foot of the bridge approach.

And this is where our discussion on TRAFFIC SIGNS ends.

Remember, REGULATORY SIGNS are signs that a driver must follow and failure to comply may cause accidents or penalties due to violations.

WARNING SIGNS are signs used to alert on unexpected or dangerous conditions ahead to keep your driving safe

INFORMATIVE OR GUIDE SIGNS – are signs that give direction to motorists such as cities or municipalities and places such as church, school, airport and gas station.

Congratulations! You have completed this topic. I hope you clearly understand the different categories of traffic signs and remember the importance of every road sign we have studied.

Keep in mind, to guarantee safe and stress-free driving, always be alert and on the know about the road and traffic signs installed on our roads.

Pavement Markings and Signals Part 1

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We will now discuss another important and interesting topic. I'm ready! Are you? Come on, let's start!

When you travel, do you notice various markings painted on the street? What do they mean? That's what we are going to talk about in this session.

PAVEMENT MARKINGS or road markings provide continuous information to road users about roadway alignment, vehicle positioning and other important driving-related tasks. It is important to maintain safety and order on our roads. Each type of pavement marking has its own uses and meaning. Now, let's discuss them one by one.

First, is the **EDGE LINE**. It is the solid white line that indicates the side of the roadway, separating the road from the curb or sidewalk. Any asphalt or concrete surface beyond this line should not be used in normal driving operations by your vehicle.

CENTER LINE is the solid white line in the middle of the road that is often used to separate traffic flow in opposite directions. Because it is a solid line, overtaking is permitted but is not recommended.

We also see **BROKEN WHITE LINES** on the road. It is a sign of division between lanes leading in the same direction on a multi-lane road. If the street is only two lanes, the broken white line is also used to show its center and to separate opposite traffic. The broken white line is a reminder to stay in your lane. However, orderly and safe overtaking or changing lanes are allowed here. If your lane stops because of the Stop traffic light sign, make sure your car doesn't go beyond the STOP LINE. It is a horizontal line near the pedestrian lane or intersection. There is also the **SOLID WHITE LINE - LANE DIVIDER** near intersections or crossroads that imply that drivers have to stay in the lane. The pavement marking **SOLID YELLOW LANE DIVIDER** means that overtaking from both directions is prohibited. But the crossing movement can be used to cross the other side of the road, for instance, if the

vehicle is parked on the other side. If the pavement marking is a combination of BROKEN and SOLID YELLOW LINE, crossing the part of the broken line is allowed but not on the solid line. This is the SOLID YELLOW DOUBLE CENTER LINE, which strongly prohibits overtaking from both directions as well as crossing movement. It is usually seen on the road with speedy vehicles, blind curves or in accident prone areas.

The CONTINUITY LINE are wider and closer together than other lane markings. If these lines are on your left, that means the lane where you are is ending or exiting and you should switch lanes if you want to continue your current direction. If you're on the right, you can stay in your lane or move to the exit. It is usually seen on-ramps and exit-ramps on some access highways and freeways.

Question, if you are entering the expressway, what should be your vehicle speed?

While at the entrance ramp carefully check the zone conditions and immediately follow the speed of the vehicles inside the expressway. **TRANSITION LINES** serve as a guide for vehicles to safely pass through roadway obstructions such as islands, median strips or bridge piers. It is also used to inform changes in the width of the traveled portion of the roadway and an increase or reduction in traffic lanes.

GIVE WAY or HOLDING LINES are marks made up of two side-by-side white lines that can be seen on the main road and side road. This suggests that the driver should give way to all traffic on the main road in accordance with the standard sign shown on this side of the road. If you see ROUNDABOUT HOLDING LINES, it tells you where you'll stop before entering the roundabout. Remember, the cars inside the roundabout have the right-of-way over vehicles which are just about to enter. The roundabouts are often divided into two-lane, three-lane and four lane approaches. The general rule in roundabout approaches is that when a vehicle is in the right lane, it must turn to the first exit of the roundabout or go straight to the second exit. When you're in the left lane, either you can go straight, get out to the left exit or make a U-turn. In four-lane approaches, vehicles are separated depending on where the vehicle will go. Vehicles in the outermost left lane are for those entering the roundabout and will make a U-turn. The next lane is for vehicles that will make a left turn, the third lane is for vehicles that are going straight and the outermost right lane is for vehicles that will turn right. We also have roundabouts wherein the U-turn slot comes before entering a rotunda.

Did you get it clearly?

Now, let's move on and discuss PEDESTRIAN LANES. It has two types: the signalized and non-signalized. THE SIGNALIZED PEDESTRIAN LANES consists of signal displays, line markings and traffic lights. This gives priority to vehicles, and only allows pedestrians to cross when the traffic light sign is turned on. Meanwhile, the NON-SIGNALIZED PEDESTRIAN LANE does not have traffic light signals. As a result, vehicles must give way to pedestrians and stop before the pedestrian lane marking. We see these pedestrian lanes more often in our country. Here, we prioritize the safety of pedestrians. Also keep in mind that it is forbidden to block the pedestrian lane when you make a stop here. And that ends our two-part discussion on Pavement Markings.

Pavement Markings and Signals Part 2

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Good day to you, Student Driver!

Now let's continue our discussion about Pavement Markings. This is the TURN LINE. It is used to guide vehicles in turning at intersections in order to avoid going to the opposite lane.

LOADING AND UNLOADING BAY LANE LINE is used to indicate the correct location where passengers can ride or get off the vehicle, especially for public utility vehicles. It is a solid white or yellow line on the side of the road that gives space for the vehicle and the unloading area.

Most of the time there are continuity lines that can also be seen in this part of the road. This is the markings for PARKING BAY. The lines are for the smooth and efficient use of the dedicated parking area. There are also parking spaces reserved only for Persons with Disabilities.

APPROACH PAVEMENT MARKINGS FOR ISLANDS AND OBSTRUCTIONS are the oblique markings on the road. These guide the vehicles to their desired paths of travel and to avoid the island or any obstruction. The length of the transition line depends on the width of the island or obstruction.

RUMBLE STRIPS are horizontal white lines on the road that are slightly raised and are used to alert drivers through vibration, as if the vehicle is being shaken, while passing on it. It gives warning on traffic hazards ahead, such as dangerous curves, accident prone areas or merging traffic.

The CURB STRIPING or painting is used in drop-offs and pick-up zones. This is for the parking and other curb rules to be clear to the road users.

YELLOW CURB PAINTING means NO PARKING. Temporary stop to load or unload passengers is allowed but the driver must stay inside the vehicle.

Meanwhile, RED CURBPAINTING means NO PARKING and NO LOADING and UNLOADING. It is often seen on the streets with heavy traffic flow or areas with fire hydrants. Red curb pavement markings are also used for designated FIRE LANES. This is for the rapid mobility of firefighters and rescue personnel. No vehicle except fire trucks and rescue vehicles can park here.

The RAILROAD CROSSING AHEAD pavement marking has a white, X-shaped sign or "crossbuck" and painted letters "RR". These markings warn you to be aware of the crossing ahead and to pay particular attention to the possible approach of a train.

PAVEMENT ARROWS are the white arrows on the road used for lane control. It points to the direction in which the vehicle should be headed. The vehicle should just go straight, turn or make a U-turn. So when you're driving in a lane, make sure the pavement marking is in accordance with the direction you want to go.

In the SPEED LIMIT MARKING, the number stated on the pavement is the set limit for the speed of vehicles in an area. This is a reminder in addition to other speed limit road signs that can also be seen on the road.

So, what are the other markers we see on the road?

Here's more...

OBJECT MARKINGS are used to mark obstructions on or across the road that may disrupt your driving. It is usually reflectorized or painted with black and white or yellow stripes so you can easily notice it. We also see roadway objects such as barriers and traffic cones. These are used for separating the lanes and guiding the traffic to move in one direction.

RAISED PAVEMENT MARKING is a safety device used on the road which replaces lane lines. It is usually made of plastic, ceramic, thermoplastic paint, glass or metal that differs in shape and color. Some of these markings are reflectorized so it is easy to see them at night. An example of this is the CAT'S EYES. Also on the streets, we see BUS AND PUV LANE pavement markings. These are the unbroken yellow lines on the road that are used to separate designated lanes for buses and Public Utility Jeepneys from other vehicles. At times, raised pavement markers such as steel bollards and barriers are placed on these lanes.

There are also pavement markings for MOTORCYCLE LANES. It is to mark the designated lanes to serve as a guide for motorists and also to prevent accidents. BICYCLE LANE pavement marking is a solid white line that means only bicycles can use this lane.

Do you now understand the meaning of the different pavement markings?

Now let's talk about TRAFFIC LIGHTS and the meaning of its signals.

TRAFFIC LIGHT SIGNS are road signals for directing traffic using color lights. It is also called a stoplight or traffic signal. GREEN SIGNAL means "go" wherein vehicles can continue driving, just make sure there are no pedestrians or other road users crossing before proceeding. FLASHING GREEN SIGNAL OR ARROW means the vehicle facing this green signal can go straight, turn right or left as long as it is done with caution.

YELLOW SIGNAL means the red light is about to light up. So vehicles should safely stop or slow down if they are not inside the intersection. FLASHING YELLOW SIGNAL is a reminder that motorists may continue to drive but with caution.

The RED SIGNAL means that vehicles must stop at the clearly marked line. FLASHING RED SIGNAL means the vehicle should stop and only proceed driving if it is already safe and allowed.

These are the proper hand signals you need to learn in driving. This is used to alert drivers behind you in case you will make a turn, slow down or stop.

How to use them?

If you are turning left, just extend your arm straight out the window. If turning right, extend your arm out the driver's window with your elbow bent and point your hand upward. And to stop, extend your arm out the window and point your arm down with your fingers extended. Remember that this can only be used in case of emergencies and if your vehicle signal lights are not working. If this is the case, it should be fixed immediately because vehicles with defective signal lights are not allowed on the road.

Rules on Turning and Overtaking

Learning Objectives

- Learn the rules on turning and overtaking
- Learn the specifics of when and when not to overtake

TOPIC CONTENT

SECTION 37. Driving on Right Side of Highway - ...every person operating a motor vehicle or an animal-drawn vehicle on a highway shall pass to the right when meeting persons or vehicles coming toward him, and to the left when overtaking persons or vehicles going the same direction

-...when turning to the left in going from one highway to another, every vehicle shall be conducted to the right of the center of the intersection of the highway.

SECTION 39. Overtaking a Vehicle – The driver of any motor vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass at a safe distance to the left thereof.

Cutting an overtaken vehicle - No driver shall drive to the right side of the highway after overtaking before his motor vehicle is safely clear of such overtaken vehicle.

SECTION 40. Driver to Give Way to Overtaking Vehicle. – The driver of a vehicle about to be overtaken and passed by another vehicle approaching from the rear shall give way to the overtaking vehicle on suitable and audible signal being given by the driver of the overtaking vehicle

- ... shall not increase the speed of his vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle

SECTION 40. Restrictions on Overtaking and Passing.

(a) The driver of a vehicle shall not drive to the left side of the center line of a highway in overtaking or passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction, unless such left side is clearly visible, and is free of oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking or passing to be made in safety.

(b) The driver of a vehicle shall not overtake or pass another vehicle proceeding in the same direction, when approaching the crest of a grade, not upon a curve in the highway, where the driver's view along the highway is obstructed within a distance of five hundred feet ahead, except on a highway having two or more lanes for movement of traffic in one direction where the driver of a vehicle may overtake or pass another vehicle: Provided, That on a highway within a business or residential district, having two or more lanes for movement of traffic in one direction, the driver of a vehicle may overtake or pass another vehicle on the right.

(c) No driver shall overtake at any railway grade crossing overtaking or pass another vehicle proceeding in the same direction at any railway grade crossing.

Overtaking at an intersection - No driver shall overtake or pass another vehicle in the same direction at any intersection of highways except on a highway having two or more lanes for movement of traffic in one direction where the driver of a vehicle may overtake another vehicle on the right.

Rules on Right of Way, Parking and Other Provisions, and Duties of a Driver in Accidents

Learning Objectives

- Learn the rules on right of way
- Learn the rules on parking
- Learn other driving rules under RA 4136

TOPIC CONTENT:

SECTION 42. Right of Way. – (a) When two vehicles approach or enter an intersection at approximately the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right of way to the vehicle on the right, except as otherwise hereinafter provided. The driver of any vehicle traveling at an unlawful speed shall forfeit any right of way which he might otherwise have hereunder.

(b) The driver of a vehicle approaching but not having entered an intersection, shall yield the right of way to a vehicle within such intersection or turning therein to the left across the line of travel of such first-mentioned vehicle, provided the driver of the vehicle turning left has given a plainly visible signal of intention to turn as required in this Act.

(c) The driver of any vehicle upon a highway within a business or residential district shall yield the right of way to a pedestrian crossing such highway within a crosswalk, except at intersections where the movement of traffic is being regulated by a peace officer or by traffic signal. Every pedestrian crossing a highway within a business or residential district, at any point other than a crosswalk shall yield the right of way to vehicles upon the highway.

Right of Way on "through highway" or railroad crossing - The driver of a vehicle upon a highway shall bring to a full stop such vehicle before traversing any "through highway" or railroad crossing: Provided, that when it is apparent that no hazard exists, the vehicle may be slowed down to five miles per hour (8kph) instead of bringing it to a full stop. (Section 42 d & 43 c)

SECTION 43. Exception to the Right of Way Rule. – (a) The driver of a vehicle entering a highway from a private road or drive shall yield the right of way to all vehicles approaching on such highway.

(b) The driver of a vehicle upon a highway shall yield the right of way to police or fire department vehicles and ambulances when such vehicles are operated on official business and the drivers thereof sound audible signal of their approach.

SECTION 45. Turning at Intersections.

(a) Vehicles turning right must go to the rightmost lane and stay on the right lane after turning

(b) Vehicles turning left must choose the leftmost lane and stay on the left lane after turning

(c) The center of the intersection shall mean the meeting point of the medial lines of the highways intersecting one another, except when it is occupied by a monument, grass plot or any permanent structure, other than a traffic control device.

Yellow box prohibitions:

- Do not block the intersection even when making a turn
- Do not make a U-turn
- Yield the right-of-way to those inside the yellow box
- Never communicate or exchange pleasantries with fellow motorists or road users
- Do not park within 6 meters upon intersections
- Do not load/ unload passengers or goods

SECTION 46. Parking Prohibited in Specified Places –

1. In an intersection
2. On a crosswalk
3. Within 6 meters of the intersection
4. 4 meters from the driveway entrance
5. Within 4 meters from a fire hydrant

6. In front of a private driveway
7. On the roadway side of any unmoving or parked MV at the curb or edge of the highway
8. At any place where signs of prohibitions have been installed

SECTION 47. Parked Vehicle. – Whenever a motor vehicle is parked unattended on any highway, the driver thereof must turn off the ignition switch and stop the motor and notch effectively the hand brake.

SECTION 51. Hitching to a Vehicle. – No person shall hang on to, or ride on, the outside or the rear end of any vehicle, and no person on a bicycle, roller skate or other similar device, shall hold fast to or hitch on to any moving vehicle, and no driver shall knowingly permit any person to hang on to or ride, the outside or rear end of his vehicle or allow any person on a bicycle, roller skate or other similar device to hold fast or hitch to his vehicle.

Use of Red Flag

Whenever the load of any vehicle extends more than one meter beyond the bed or body thereof, there shall be displayed at every projecting end of such load a red flag not less than thirty centimeters both in length and width.

Red lights may be used in lieu of the required red flags. These lights should be visible at least fifty meters away. Red flag lights should also be switched on not later than one-half hour after sunset and until at least one-half hour before sunrise. Also, whenever weather conditions requires it, these lights should be turned on as well.

Mufflers

Every motor vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine shall be equipped with a muffler, and whenever said motor vehicle passes through a street of any city, municipality, or thickly populated district or barrio, the muffler shall not be cut out or disconnected. No motor vehicle shall be operated in such a manner as to cause it to emit or make any unnecessary or disagreeable odor, smoke or noise.

Tires of Motor Vehicles

No motor vehicle with metallic tires shall be operated upon any public highway, and solid tires whenever used shall be of sufficient thickness to prevent the metal rims thereof from coming in direct contact with the road.

Duty of Driver in Case of Accident.

In the event that any accident should occur as a result of the operation of a motor vehicle upon a highway, the driver present, shall:

- show his driver's license,
- give his true name and address

- give the true name and address of the owner of the motor vehicle.

No driver of a motor vehicle concerned in a vehicular accident shall leave the scene of the accident without aiding the victim, except under any of the following circumstances:

1. If he is in imminent danger of being seriously harmed by any person or persons by reason of the accident;
2. If he reports the accident to the nearest officer of the law; or
3. If he has to summon a physician or nurse to aid the victim.

Section 52. No person shall drive or park a motor vehicle upon or along any sidewalk, path or alley not intended for vehicular traffic or parking.

Section 54. No person shall drive his motor vehicle in such a manner as to obstruct or impede the passage of any vehicle, nor, while discharging or taking on passengers or loading or unloading freight, obstruct the free passage of other vehicles on the highway.

Expressway Rules and Regulations

Learning Objectives

- Learn what an expressway is
- Understand the designated use of the different lanes on the expressway
- Learn the different expressway signs

TOPIC CONTENT:

Expressway - a high speed road with controlled entry and exit. It has lane dividers to divide both directions of traffic and usually has two or more lanes in each direction of traffic. Also called tollways because most of the time, drivers have to pay to pass through it.

These include:

- South Luzon Expressway (SLEX)
- North Luzon Expressway (NLEX)
- Southern Tagalog Arterial Road (STAR Tollway)
- Subic-Clark-Tarlac Expressway (SCTEX)
- Tarlac Pangasinan La Union Expressway (TPLEX)
- Manila Cavite Expressway (CAVITEX)

Two-lane expressway

- Lane 1 (left lane) – passing lane
- Lane 2 (right lane) – all vehicles

Three-lane expressway

- Lane 1 (left lane) – passing lane
- Lane 2 (center lane) – cars, buses and freight vehicles with cargo of less than one and a half tons
- Lane 3 (outer right lane) - freight vehicles with cargo higher than one and a half tons, as well as for special and construction equipment vehicles

Four-lane expressway

- Lane 1 (left lane) – passing lane
- Lane 2 (inner left lane) – cars, medium buses and freight vehicles with cargo of less than one and a half tons
- Lane 3 (inner right lane) – large passenger buses and freight vehicles with cargo higher than a ton and a half
- Lane 4 (outer right lane) – special and construction equipment vehicles

Expressway Road Signs

- Direction to expressway signs – tell the direction in which the road enters an expressway
- Prohibition signs – tell what vehicles are not allowed on the expressway such as "driving bicycles and motorcycles," prohibiting vehicles from entering without taillight, and so on
- Proper lane direction signs – inform the driver the correct lane to be at so he can take the right exit depending on his destination
- Special signs (usually 200 m from toll exit)
 1. Wrong way – Turn Back
 2. Reduce speed now
 3. Check brakes – means to reduce speed now; step on the brakes a little when you see it
- Toll road signs- inform drivers that vehicle is approaching the toll plaza. There are also preliminary warning signs to identify the appropriate toll lane for the toll fee payment and to determine the toll rates to be paid.